A SHORT INTRODVCTION OF GRAMMAR Generally to be *vsed:*

Compiled and set forth for *the bringing vp of all those* that intend to attaine to the *knowledge of the Latine* TONGVE.

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Daniels Cohire

A

TO THE READER.

TO exhort euery man to the learning of Grammar, that intendeth to attaine to the vnderstanding of the tongues (wherin is contained a great treasure of wisedome and knowledge) it would seeme much vaine, and little needfull: for so much as it is knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faultie: and no building be perfect, when as the foundation & ground worke is ready to fall, and vnable to vphold the burden of the frame. Wherfore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable to the learner, to vnderstand how he may best come to that, which hee ought most necessarily to haue, and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodnes and necessitie thereof. Which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, & be deceiued in light matters, when he hath it not, or iudge truly and faithfully of diuers waighty things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse aforetime, because that they, who professed this Art of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, and not one, and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuersly,

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and so could not do it all best, because there is but one bestnesse, not onely in euery thing, but also in the manner of euery thing.

As for the diuersity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Maiesties wisedome, who foreseeing the inconuenience, and fauourably prouiding the remedie, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawne, and so to be set out, onely euery where to be taught for the vse of learners, and for the hurt in changing of Schoolemasters.

The varietie of teaching is diuers yet, and alwayes will be, for that euery Schoolemaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to haue a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way, then the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath prooued, and for the commodity allowed, that other not knowing the same, might by experience proue the like; and then by proofe reasonable iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholler hast too much, but that in continuance and diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that that is behind, he suffer him not to goe forward. For this posting hast, ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backeward, but sticke

fast

fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to doe, or which way to turne him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholler to be a dullard, and the Scholler thinketh the thing to be vneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an euill opinion in the other, when oftentimes it is in neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore, the best and cheifest point throughly to bee kept is, that the Scholler haue in minde so perfectly that that hee hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not onely it be not a stoppe for him, but also a light and help vnto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childes incouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching the lesse tormented: and the other shall thinke the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse readie to goe about the same.

In going forward, let him haue of euery declination of Nounes, and coniugation of Verbes, so many seuerall examples as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schoolemaster no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, that the Scholler shall not be able praiseably to enter into the fourming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples, if the easiest and commonest bee taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder, must needes bring this profit withall, that the Scholler shall best vnderstand, and sooneste conceiue the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Noune, and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noune, nor person of Verbe can be required, that hee cannot without stop or study tell. And vnto this time I count not the Scholler perfect, nor ready to goe a-

ny further, till he hath this alreadie learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned euery part, not by rote but by reason, and is cunninger in the vnderstanding of the thing, then in rehearsing of the words, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more to a painfull and diligent man, if the Scholler haue a meane wit) then let him passe to the Concords to know the agreement of parts among themselues, with like way and diligence, as is afore described.

Wherein plaine and sundry examples, and continuall rehearsall of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verbe, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauie labour so easie, and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it wil be rather a delight vnto them that they be able to do well, then paine in searching of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

When these Concordes bee well knowne vnto them, an easie and a pleasant paine, if the foregrounds be well and throughly beaten in, let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in the Syntaxe, but rather learne some prettie booke, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plaine lesson of honestie and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it thereupon. And if there fal any necessary rule of the Syntaxe to be known, then to learne it, as the occasion of the sentence giueth cause that day. Which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the booke, then to take the booke, and construe it, and so shall he be lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easilliest carry his lesson in minde.

And

And although it was said before, that the scholler should learne but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard him a while, he should let him alone, (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at schoole, they should neuer be idle, but alwayes occupied in a continuall rehearsing and looking backe againe to those things they haue learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deale of time: and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to bee done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while, by this vse the Scholler shal be brought to a good kind of readinesse of making, to the which if there be adioyned some vse of speaking, (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternes of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readinesse of making and speaking shall be, if the Master giue him an English booke, and cause him ordinarily to turne euery day some part into Latine. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therfore doth establish them and ground them surely in his mind for readines, and maketh him more able to speake suddenly, whensoeuer any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deale to turne out of English into Latine, then contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can vnderstand Latine, that cannot speake it, and when they reade the Latine word in the booke, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they haue layd away their bookes, they cannot contrariwise tell

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you for the English the Latine againe, whensoeuer you will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which hee vnderstandeth to be readiest by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleane past the vse of this Grammar booke, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things: whereof it were out of season to giue precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpose enough, which to good Schoolemasters and skilfull are not so needfull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not

onely worth the labour

of reading, but

also of the

vsing.

The LATINE Letters are thus WRITTEN.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z
b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

Letters are diuided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

A Vowell is a Letter, which maketh a full and perfect ſound of himſelfe: and there are fiue in number, namely, *A. E. I. O. V.* whereunto is added the Greeke Vowell *Y.*

A Conſonant is a Letter, which muſt needes be ſounded with a Vowell: as *B.* with *E.* And all the Letters, except the Vowels, are Conſonants.

A Syllable is the Pronouncing of one Letter, or moe with one breath: as, *A-ue.*

A Diphthong is the ſound of two Vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there be foure in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*: whereunto is added *ei*: as *Aeneas, Cœna, Audio, Euge, Hei.*

In ſtead of *æ*, and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *E.*

The GREEKE Letters are thus WRITTEN.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenij mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine diuinæ gratiæ tuæ, vt non modo quæ ad cognoscendum te, & Seruatorem nostrum Dominum Iesum valeant intelligam: sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tua, tum doctrina tum pietate proficiam, vt, qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Maiestatis tuæ, *Amen.*

A PRAYER.

OAlmightie Lord & mercifull Father, maker of Heauen and Earth, which of thy free liberalitie giuest wisedome aboundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee: beautifie by the light of thy heauenly grace the towardnes of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast powred into me, that I may not onely vnderstand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee, and the Lord Iesu our Sauiour, but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountiful goodnesse towards me, as well in good life as doctrine, so that thou which worke st all things in all creatures, maist make thy gratious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glorie and honour of thine immortall Maiestie. So be it.

An Introduction of the Eight parts of Latine Speech.

IN Speech be these eight parts following:

Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle,	declined.	Aduerbe, Coniunction Preposition, Interiection	vndeclined.

Of A Noune.

A Noune, is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or vnderstood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is Manus: the name of an house, is Domus: the name of goodnes, is Bonitas. A Noune.

Of Nounes, some be Substantiues, and some be Adiectiues. Nounes be of two sorts.

A noune Substantiue is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not another word to be ioyned with him to shewe his signification: as Homo, *a man*. And it is declined with one Article; as Hic magister, *a master*. Or else with two at the most: as Hic & Hæc Parens, *a father or mother*. A Noune Substantiue.

A noune Adiectiue is that cannot stand by himselfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with an other word: as Bonus, *Good*. Pulcher, *Faire*. And it is declined either with three Terminations: as Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as Hic, hæc, & hoc Fœlix, *Happie*. Hic & hæc Leuis, & hoc Leue, *Light*. A Noune Adiectiue.

A Noune Substantiue, either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, as Edvardus is my proper name: or else is common to moe, as Homo is a common name to all men. Two kinds of Nounes Substantiues.

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but

but of one: as Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of moe then one: as Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with sixe cases, singularly and plurally: The Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue, and the Ablatiue.

Nominatiue case. The Nominatiue case commeth before the verb, and answereth to this question, Who, or what: as Magister docet, *The Master teacheth*.

Genitiue. The Genitiue case is known by this token Of, and answereth to this question, Whose, or whereof: as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the Master*.

Datiue. The Datiue case is known by this token To, & answereth to this question, To whom, or to what: as Do librum magistro, *I giue a booke to the Master*.

Accusatiue. The Accusatiue case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, Whome, or what: as Amo magistrum, *I loue the Master*.

Vocatiue. The Vocatiue case is known by calling or speaking to: as O Magister, *O Master*.

Ablatiue. The Ablatiue case is cõmonly ioyned with Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case: as De Magistro, *Of the Master*: Coram Magistro, *Before the Master*. Also In, with, through, for, from, by, & then, after ỹ comparatiue degree, be signes of ỹ ablatiue case.

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined,

Singulariter,	*Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc*	Pluraliter,	*Nomin. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitiuo huius		*Gen. horum, harum, horum*
	Datiuo huic		*Datiuo his*
	Accus. hunc, hanc, hoc		*Accus. hos, has, hæc*
	Vocatiuo caret		*Vocatiuo caret*
	Ablatiuo hoc, hac, hoc		*Ablatiuo his.*

Gen-

Genders of Nounes.

GEnders of Nounes be seuen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, & Common of two, & Common of three, the Doubtful, & the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this Article Hic: as Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc saxum, *a stone.*

The Common of two is declined with Hic and Hæc: as Hic & Hæc Parens, *a father or mother.*

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc and hoc: as Hic, hæc & hoc fœlix, *happie.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or Hæc: as Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kinds be signified: as Hic passer, *a sparrow.* Hæc aquila, *an Eagle*, both he and shee.

The Declensions of Nounes.

There be fiue Declensions of Nounes.

THe first is when the Genitiue & the Datiue case singular do end in æ diphthong, the accusatiue in am, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in a. The Nominatiue plurall in æ diphthong, the Genitiue in arum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in as, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is: as in example, I.

Singulariter,	*Nominat. hæc musa*	Pluraliter, *Nominatiuo hæ musæ*
	Genit. huius musæ	*Genit. harum musarum*
	Datiuo huic musæ	*Dat. his musis*
	Accus. hanc musam	*Accusat. has musas*
	Vocatiuo ô musa	*Vocatiuo ô musæ*
	Ablat. ab hac musa	*Ablatiuo ab his musis.*

Hæc Mensa.
Hic Poëta.
Hic & hæc Verna.

Note

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, doe make the Datiue and the Ablatiue plurall in is or in abus. Also Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Datiue and the Ablatiue case plurall in abus onely.

II. The second is, when the Genitiue case singular endeth in i, the Datiue in o, the Accusatiue in um, the Vocatiue for the most part like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in o. The Nominatiue plurall in i, the Genitiue in orum, the Datiue in is, the Accusatiue in os, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in is: as in example,

Hic Vir.
Hic Liber.
Hæc Colus.
Hic Logos.

Singulariter,	*Nomin. hic magister*	Plurariter,	*Nominatiuo hi magistri*
	Gen. huius magistri		*Gen. horum magistrorum*
	Datiuo huic magistro		*Datiuo his magistris.*
	Acc. hunc magistrum		*Accusatiuo hos magistros*
	Vocatiuo ô magister		*Vocatiuo ô magistri*
	Ablat. ab hoc magistro		*Ablat. ab his magistris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominatiue endeth in us, the Vocatiue shall end in e: as Nominatiuo hic Dominus, Vocatiuo ô Domine. Except Deus that maketh ô Deus: and Filius, that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominatiue endeth in ïus, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocatiue shall end in i: as, Nominatiuo hic Georgius, Vocatiuo ô Georgi.

Also these Nounes following, make their vocatiue in e, or in us: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note. Note also, that all Nounes of the neuter gender, of what declension soeuer they be, haue the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a: as in example,

Sin-

Singulariter,	*Nomin. hoc regnum*	Pluraliter,	*Nominatiuo hæc regna*
	Genitiuo huius regni		*Genit. horum regnorum*
	Datiuo huic regno		*Datiuo his regnis*
	Accusat. hoc regnum		*Accusatiuo hæc regna*
	Vocatiuo ô regnum		*Vocatiuo ô regna*
	Ablatiuo ab hoc regno		*Ablatiuo ab his regnis.*

Hoc damnum
Hoc Malum.
Hoc Verbum.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined,

Pluraliter,
Nominatiuo Ambo, ambæ, ambo
Genitiuo Amborum, ambarum, amborum
Datiuo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus
Accusatiuo Ambos, ambas, ambo
Vocatiuo Ambo, ambæ, ambo
Ablat. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo.

III.

The third is, when the Genitiue case singular endeth in is, the Datiue in i, & Accusatiue most commonly in em, & sometime in im, and sometime in both: the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, & Ablatiue in e, sometime in i, & sometime both in e & i: The Nominatiue case plurall in es, the Genitiue sometime in um, & sometime in ium, the Datiue in bus, the Accusatiue in es, the Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, the Ablatiue in bus: as in example,

Singulariter,	*Nominatiuo hic lapis*	Pluraliter,	*Nominatiuo hi lapides*
	Genit. huius lapidis		*Genit. horum lapidum*
	Datiuo huic lapidi		*Datiuo his lapidibus*
	Accus. hunc lapidem		*Accusatiuo hos lapides*
	Vocatiuo ô lapis		*Vocatiuo ô lapides*
	Ablat. ab hoc lapide		*Ablat. ab his lapidibus.*

Hic paret.
Hic panis.
Hoc opus.
Hoc caput.
Hæc nubes.

Singulariter,	*Nom. hic & hæc parens*	Pluraliter,	*Nom. hi & hæ parentes*
	Genit. huius parentis		*G. horũ & harũ paren-*
	Datiuo huic parenti		*Da. his parentibus (tum*
	A. hunc & hãc parentẽ		*A. hos & has parentes*
	Vocatiuo ô parens (te		*Vocatiuo ô parentes*
	A. ab hoc & hac paren-		*Ab. ab his parentibus.*

Hic vel hæc bubo.
Hæc virtus.
Hoc animal.
Hoc cubile.
Hoc calcar.

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IV. The fourth is, when the Genitiue case singular endeth in us, & datiue in ui, & accusatiue in um, the vocatiue like & Nominatiue, the ablatiue in u. The nominatiue plurall in us, & genitiue in uum, & datiue in ibus, & accusatiue in us, the vocatiue like the nominatiue, & ablatiue in ibus: as in example,

Hic Gradus.
Hæc porticus.
Hoc Cornu.

Singulariter,
Nominatiuo hæc manus
Genitiuo huius manus
Datiuo huic manui
Accusat. hanc manum
Vocatiuo ô manus
Ablatiuo ab hac manu

Pluraliter,
Nominatiuo hæ manus
Gen. harum manuum
Datiuo his manibus
Accusatiuo has manus
Vocatiuo ô manus
Ablat. ab his manibus

V. The fift is, when the Genitiue & the datiue case singular do end in ei, the Accusatiue in em, the vocatiue like the nominatiue, & ablatiue in e. The Nominatiue plurall in es, & Genitiue in erum, the datiue in ebus, the accusatiue in es, & vocatiue like the nominatiue, & ablatiue in ebus: as in example,

Hæc Res.
Hæc Facies.
Hæc Acies.

Singulariter,
Nominatiuo hic meridies
Genitiuo huius meridei
Datiuo huic meridei
Accusat. hunc meridiem
Vocatiuo ô meridies
Ablatiuo ab hoc meridie

Pluraliter,
Nominat. hi meridies
G. horum meridierum
Dat. his meridiebus
Accusat. hos meridies
Vocatiuo ô meridies
Ab. ab his meridiebus

Note. Note that all nounes of the fifth declension bee of the feminine gender, except meridies, and dies.

The Declining of Adiectiues.

A Noune Adiectiue of three terminations is thus declined,

Niger, a, um.
Tardus, a, um.
Satur, a, um.

Singulariter,
No. bonus, bona, bonũ
Gen. boni, bonæ, boni
Dat. bono, bonæ, bono
Ac. bonũ, bonã, bonũ
Voc. bone, bona, bonũ
Abl. bono, bona, bono

Pluraliter,
Nomin. boni, bonæ, bona
Ge. bonorum, bonarũ, bonorum
Dat. bonis
Acc. bonos, bonas, bona
Vocat. boni, bonæ, bona
Ablatiuo bonis.

There

There are beside these, certaine Nounes adiectiues of another maner of declining, which make the genitiue case singular in ius, and the datiue in i, which be these that follow, with their cõpounds. An exception.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
No. vnus, vna, vnum		Nomin. vni, vnæ, vna	
Genitiuo vnius		G. vnorum, vnarũ, vnorum	
Datiuo vni		Dat. vnis	
Ac. vnum, vnã, vnũ		Accus. vnos, vnas, vna	
Vo. vne, vna, vnum		Vocat. vni, vnæ, vna	
Ablat. vno, vna, vno		Ablatiuo vnis.	

Note that vnus, a, um, hath not the plural number, but when it is ioyned with a word that lacketh ẏ singular number: as, vnæ literæ, vna mœnia. Note.

In like maner be declined totus, solus, and also vllus, alius, [illegible] vter, and neuter, sauing that these fiue last re[illegible]ed, lacke the Vocatiue case. Nounes Adiectiues lacking the vocatiue case.

A noune adiectiue of iĩ. articles, is thus declined:

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nominat. hic, hæc & hoc fœlix		Nomin. hi & hæ fœlices & hæc fœlicia	Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.
Genit. huius fœlicis		Gen. horum, harum, & horum fœlicium	
Datiuo huic fœlici		Datiuo his fœlicibus	
Accus. hunc & hanc fœlicem, & hoc fœlix		Ac. hos & has fœlices & hæc fœlicia	
Vocatiuo ô fœlix		Vo. ô fœlices, & ô fœlicia	
Ab. ab hoc, hac, & hoc fœlice vel fœlici		Ablat. ab his fœlicibus	

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
No. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste		Nomin. hi & hæ tristes & hæc tristia	Leuis, & leue, Celer, celeris & celere. Melior & melius.
Gen. huius tristis		Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium	
Datiuo huic tristi		Datiuo his tristibus	
Accus. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste		Acc. hos & has tristes & hæc tristia	
Vo. ô tristis, & ô triste		Vo. ô tristes & ô tristia	
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi		Ablat. ab his tristibus.	

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An Introduction Of The Comparisons of Nounes.

Adiectiues whose significations may increase or be diminished, may forme Comparison.

Three degrees of cõparison.

There be three degrees of comparison: The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue.

The Positiue.

The Positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as, Durus, *Hard*.

The Comparatiue.

The Comparatiue somwhat exceedeth his positiue in signification: as, Durior, *Harder*. And it is formed of the first case of his positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto, or a us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hęc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlatiue.

The Superlatiue exceedeth his positiue in the highest degree: as, Durissimus, *Hardest*. And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto issimus: as of Duri, durissimus: of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus.

Exception.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, peior, pessimus. Magnus, maior, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum.

Acer. Teter. Acev.

And if the Positiue end in er, the Superlatiue is formed of the Nominatiue case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlatiue by changing lis into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: similis, simillimus: facilis, facillimus: gracilis, gracillimus: agilis, agillimus: docilis, docillimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, doe followe the generall rule aforegoing: as, Vtilis, vtilissimus.

Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Also if a vowell come before us, it is compared by Magis & Maximè: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus.

C

Of the PRONOVNE.

A Pronoune, is a part of speech much like to a Noune, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteene Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof foure haue the vocatiue case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras, and all the other lacke the Vocatiue case. There be fifteene Pronounes.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem, and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, & is, be Primitiues, so called, for because they be not deriued of others. Pronounes: Primitiues.

And they be also called Demonstratiues, because they shewe a thing not spoken of before. Demonstratiues.

And these sixe, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatiues, Relatiues, because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

These seauen Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Deriuatiues, for they bee deriued of their Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri. Deriuatiues.

There belong to a Pronoune these fiue things: Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declension and Person, as here followeth. Fiue things belonging to a Pronoune.

The Declensions of PRONOVNES.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

These three, *Ego, tu, sui*, be of the first declension, and be thus declined. The first declension.

Singulariter,	*Nominatiuo*	*Ego*
	Genitiuo	*mei*
	Datiuo	*mihi*
	Accusatiuo	*me*
	Vocatiuo	*caret*
	Ablatiuo	*à me*
Pluraliter,	*Nominatiuo*	*nos*
	Genitiuo	*nostrûm, vel nostri*
	Datiuo	*nobis*
	Accusatiuo	*nos*
	Vocatiuo	*caret*
	Ablatiuo	*à nobis.*

Lily, W.

Singulariter,
Nominatiuo Tu
Genitiuo tui
Datiuo tibi
Accusatiuo te
Vocatiuo ô tu
Ablatiuo à te

Pluraliter,
Nominatiuo vos
Genitiuo vestrûm vel vestri
Datiuo vobis
Accusatiuo vos
Vocatiuo ô vos
Ablatiuo à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter.
Nominatiuo caret.
Genitiuo sui.
Datiuo sibi.
Accusatiuo se.
Vocatiuo caret.
Ablatiuo à se.

The second declension.

These sixe, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, bee of the second declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,
Nom. iste, ista, istud
Genitiuo istius
Datiuo isti
Ac. istum, istam istud
Vocatiuo caret
Ablat. isto, ista, isto

Pluraliter,
Nominat. vo isti, istæ, ista
Gen. istorum, istarũ, istorũ
Datiuo istis
Accusat. istos, istas, ista
Vocatiuo caret
Ablatiuo istis.

Ille, is declined like Iste, and also Ipse, sauing that the neuter gender in the Nominatiue case, and in the Accusatiue case singular maketh Ipsum.

Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitiuo huius: Datiuo huic, as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter,
Nominat. is, ea, id
Genitiuo eius
Datiuo ei
Accus. eum, eam, id
Vocatiuo caret
Ablatiuo eo, ea, eo

Pluraliter,
Nominatiuo ÿ, eæ, ea
Gen. eorum, earum, eorum
Datiuo ÿs vel eis
Accusatiuo eos, eas, ea
Vocatiuo caret
Ablatiuo ÿs vel eis.

Singulariter,
Nom. qui, quæ, quod
Genitiuo cuius
Datiuo cui
Ac. quem, quam, quod
Vocatiuo caret
Abl. quo, qua, quo, vel (qui

Pluraliter,
Nomin. qui, quæ, quæ
G. quorum, quarũ, quorũ
Datiuo quibus vel queis
Accus. quos, quas, quæ
Vocatiuo caret
Ablat. quibus vel queis.

The compound of Quis.

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatiues, or Indefinits. Also Quisquis is thus declined:

Nom

Nom. { Quisquis. / Quicquid. } Accus. { Quicquid. } Abl. { Quoquo, / Quaqua, / Quoquo. }

Where note that Quid is alwates a Substantiue of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

These fiue, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, & vester, are of the third declension, and be declined like nounes Adiectiues of three terminations, in this wise: The third declension.

Singulariter,
- Nom. meus, mea, meum
- Gen. mei, meæ, mei
- Dat. meo, meæ, meo
- Ac. meum, meã, meum
- Vocat. mi, mea, meum
- Ablat. meo, mea, meo

Pluraliter,
- Nom. mei, meæ, mea
- Gen. meorum, mearum
- Dat. meis (meorum
- Acc. meos, meas, mea
- Voc. mei, meæ, mea
- Ablatiue meis

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, suus, vester, sauing that these three last do lack the vocatiue case

Nostras, Vestras, and this noune Cuias, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined: The fourth declension.

Singulariter,
- Nom hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate
- Gen. huius nostratis
- Datiue huic nostrati
- Ac. hũc & hanc nostratem & hoc nostrate
- Vocat. ô nostras, & ô nostrate
- Abl. hoc, hac, & hoc nostrate, vel nostrati

Pluraliter,
- Nom. hi & hæ nostrates & hæc nostratia
- Gen. horum, harum, & horum nostratium.
- Dat. his nostratibus
- Acc. hos & has nostrates, & hæc nostratia
- Vocat. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia
- Abl. ab his nostratibus.

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, Vestras, and this Noune Cuias, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to sects or factions. *Note.*

A Pronoune hath three persons.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as, Ego, I: Nos, wee. Persons three.

Lily, W.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou: Vos, Yee. And of this person is also euery vocatiue case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, He: Illi, They. And therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third person.

Of a VERBE.

A verbe.

A Verbe is a part of speech, declined with moode and tense, and betokeneth doing: as, Amo, I loue: or suffering, as, Amor, I am loued: or beeing, as, Sum, I am.

Of verbes, such as haue persons, be called Personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as haue no persons, be called Impersonals: as, Tædet, It irketh. Oportet, It behoueth.

Verbes Personals.

Of verbs Personals there be fiue kinds: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

Actiue.

A verbe Actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as, Amo, I loue: and by putting to r, it may be a Passiue: as, Amor.

Passiue.

A verbe Passiue endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as, Amor, I am loued: and by putting away r, it may be an Actiue: as, Amo.

Neuter.

A verbe Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Passiue: as, Curro, I runne: Sum, I am. And it is englished sometime actiuely: as, Curro, I runne: And sometime passiuely: as, Ægroto, I am sicke.

Deponent.

A verb deponent endeth in r, like a Passiue, and yet in signification is but either Actiue, as Loquor verbum, I speake a word: or neuter, as, Glorior, I boast.

Commune.

A verbe Commune endeth in r, and in signification is both Actiue and Passiue: as, Osculor te, I kisse thee: Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee.

Moode

MOODES.

THere be sixe Moodes: the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue. Moodes sixe.

The Indicatiue moode sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo, *I loue.* Or els asketh a question: as, Amas tu? *Doest thou loue?* Indicatiue.

The Imperatiue biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *Loue thou.* Imperatiue.

The Optatiue wisheth or desireth, with these signes, *would God, I pray God,* or *God grant:* as, Vtinam amem, *I pray God I loue:* and hath euermore an Aduerbe of wishing ioyned with him. Optatiue.

The Potentiall mood is known by these signes, *May, can, might, would, should,* or *ought:* as, Amem, *I may* or *can loue:* without an Aduerbe ioyned with him. Potentiall.

The Subiunctiue moode hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with him: as, Cùm amarem, *when I loued.* And it is called ỹ Subiunctiue mood, because it dependeth of another verbe in the same sentence, either going afore, or comming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miser: *when I loued, I was a wretch.* Subiunctiue.

The Infinitiue signifieth to doe, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither number, nor person, nor Nominatiue case before him, and is known commonly by this signe, *To:* as, Amare, *To loue.* Also when two verbes come together, without any Nominatiue case between them, then the latter shal be the Infinitiue mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learne.* Infinitiue.

GERVNDES.

THere be moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue moode of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerunds, ending in Di, do, and dum: which haue both the Actiue and Passiue signification: as, Amandi, Gerundes three, Di, do, dum.

Lily, W.

Of louing, or of beeing loued. Amando, *In louing, or in beeing loued.* Amandum, *To loue, or to be loued.*

SVPINES.

Supines two, um, u. There be also pertaining vnto Verbs two Supines, the one ending in um, which is called the first supine, because it hath the signification of the verbe actiue: as, Eo amatum, *I goe to loue.* And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passiue: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loued.*

TENSES.

Tenses fiue. There be fiue Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, & the Future tense.

Present tense. The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I loue.*

Preterimperfect. The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loued, or did loue.*

Preterperfect The Preterperfect tense speaketh of ỹ time perfectly past, w̃ this signe *Haue*: as, Amaui, *I haue loued.*

Preterpluperfect. The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past, with this signe *Had*: as, Amaueram, *I had loued.*

Future. The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *Shal* or *wil*: as, Amabo, *I shal* or *wil loue*

PERSONS.

Persons three. There be also in Verbes three persons, in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I loue*: Tu amas, *Thou loueſt*: Ille amat, *He loueth.* Pluralit. Nos amamus, *We loue*: Vos amatis, *Ye loue*: Illi amant, *They loue*

CONIVGATIONS.

Coniugations foure. VErbes haue foure Coniugations, which bee knowne after this manner:

The

The first Coniugation hath â long before re, and ris: as, Amâre, Amâris. 1

The second Coniugation hath ê long before re, and ris: as, Docê e, Docêris. 2

The third Coniugation hath ĕ short before re, and ris: as, Legĕre, legĕris. 3

The fourth Coniugation hath i long before re, and ris. as, Audire, Audîris. 4

Verbes in O, of the foure Coniugations bee *declined after these examples.*

AMo, amas, amaui, amare: Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum, amatu: Amans, amaturus. } To loue.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: Docendi, docendo, docendum: Doctum, doctu: Docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: Legendi, legendo, legendum: Lectum, lectu: Legens, lecturus. } To reade.

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: Audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: Auditum, auditu: Audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

Indicatiue Moode, Present tense singular.

I loue or do loue.	Thou louest, or doest loue.	He loueth, or doth loue.	We loue, or do loue.	Ye loue, or do loue.	They loue, or do loue.
AMo,	amas,	amat	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit	Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Plurâliter.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, bant. I loued, or did loue.

Preterperfect tense singular, Amaui, Docui, Legi, Audiui, isti, it. *Plural.* imus, istis, êrunt vel êre. I haue loued.

Preter-

Lily, W.

Preterplu-perfect tense singular, Amaueram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiueram, — I had loued. — ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Future tense singular, Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, — I shall or will loue. — bis, bit. *Pluraliter* bimus, bitis, bunt. — es, et. *Pluraliter* emus, etis, ent.

Imperatiue Moode.

	Loue thou.	Loue he, or let him loue.	Loue we, or let vs loue.	Loue ye.	Loue they, or let them loue.
Present tense singular,	Ama, amato:	amet, amato.	*Plur.* amemus	amate, amatote:	ament, amanto.
	Doce, doceto:	doceat, doceto	*Pl.* doceamus	docete, docetote:	doceant, docento.
	Lege, legito:	legat, legito.	*Plur.* legamus	legite, legitote:	legant, legunto.
	Audi, audito:	audiat, audito.	*Pl.* audiamus	audite, auditote:	audiant, diunto.

Optatiue Moode.

God grant I loue.

Present tense singular, Vtinam, Amem, Doceam, Legam, Audiam, — ames, amet. *Plural.* amemus, ametis, ment. — as, at. *Plural. vtinam* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Vtinã. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — Would God I loued, or did loue. — res, ret. *Plu. vtinam* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular, Vtinam, Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, — I pray God I haue loued: — ris, rit. *Plural. vtin.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preter-

Preterplu-perfect tense singu-lar, Vtin. { Amauiſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiuiſſem, } Would God I had loued. ſes, ſet. *Plur. vtinam* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singu-lar, Vti-nam, { Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, } God grant I ſhall or will loue hereafter. ris, rit. *Plural. vtinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Potentiall Moode.

I may or can loue.

Preſent tense singu-lar, { Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at. *Pluraliter*, amus, atis, ant.

Preterim-perfect tense singu-lar, { Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } I might, would, ſhould, ought, or could loue. res, ret. *Plural.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular, { Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, } I might, would, ſhould, or ought to haue loued ris, rit. *Pluraliter*, rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterplu-perfect tense singu-lar, { Amauiſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiuiſſem, } I might, would, ſhould, or ought to had loued ſes, ſet. *Pluraliter*, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singu-lar. { Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, } I may or can loue hereafter. ris, rit. *Pluraliter*, rimus, ritis, rint.

Subiunctiue Moode.

when I loue.

Preſent tense singu-lar, Cùm, { Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. cùm* amemus, ametis, ent. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at. *Pluraliter, cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-

Lily, W.

Preterim-perfect tense singular, Cùm, { Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } res, ret. When I loued, or did loue. *Plural. cùm* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular, Cùm, { Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, } ris, rit. When I haue loued. *Plural. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Cùm, { Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, } ses, set. When I had loued. *Plural. cùm* semus, setis, sent.

Future tense singular, Cùm, { Amauero, Docuero, Legero, Audiuero, } ris, rit. When I shall or will loue. *Plural. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitiue Moode.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, } To { Loue. Teach. Reade. Heare.

Preterperfect and preterpluperfect. { Amauisse, Docuisse, Legisse, Audiuisse, } To haue or had { Loued. Taught. Reade. Heard.

Future tense. { Amaturum, Doctúrum, Lecturum, Auditurum, } esse. To { Loue Teach Reade Heare } hereafter.

Gerunds.

Amandi, of louing	do, in louing.	dum, to loue.
Docẽdi, of teaching.	do, in teaching.	dum, to teach.
Legendi, of reading.	do, in reading.	dum, to read.
Audiẽdi, of hearing.	do, in hearing.	dum, to heare.

Supines

Supines.
Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, to loue. teach. reade. heare
Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, to be loued. taught. read. heard.

A participle of the present tense.
Amans, Louing.
Docens, Teaching.
Legens, Reading.
Audiens, Hearing.

The participle of the first future tense.
Amaturus, to loue, or about to loue.
Doctu: us, to teach, or about to teach.
Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade.
Auditurus, to heare, or about to heare.

Before we decline any Verbes in *Or*, for supplying of many tenses, lacking in all such Verbes, we must learne to decline this Verbe *Sum*, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse: Futurus, To be.

Indicatiue Moode.

Present tense singular. SVm, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter*, sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter*, eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect tense singul. Fui, I haue been: fuisti, fuit. *Pluraliter*, fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter*, fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular. Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. *Pluraliter*, erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperatiue Moode.

Present tense singular. Sis, Es, Esto, be thou. Sit, Esto, *Plur.* simus, Sitis, Este, Estote, Sint, Sunto

Optatiue Moode.

Present tense singul. Vtin. Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit. *Pluralit*, *vtinam* simus, sitis, sint.

Preter-

Preterimperfect tense, Vt. Essem, Would God I were: esses, esset. *Pluralit. vtinam* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singul. Vtin. Fuerim, I pray God I haue beene: fueris, fuerit. *Pluralit. vtinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Vtin. Fuissem, Would God I had been: fuisses fuisset. *Pluralit. vtinam* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sin. Vtin. Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Pluraliter, vtinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potentiall Moode.

Present tense singular. Sim, I may or can be: sis, sit. *Pluraliter*, simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. *Pluraliter*, essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singular Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to haue bin: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had bin: fuisses, fuisset. *Pl.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fuerit. *Pluraliter*, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue Moode.

Present tense singular. cùm Sim, When I am: sis, sit. *Plur. cùm* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Cùm. Essem, When I was: esses, esset. *Plural. cùm* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense si. Cùm Fuerim, When I haue been: fueris, fuerit. *Plural. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sin. Cùm. Fuissem, When I had been: fuisses, fuisset. *Plural. cùm* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cùm. Fuero, When I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit. *Pl. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue Moode.

Present and preterimperfect tense. Esse, to be. *Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.* Fuisse, to haue or had been.

Future tense. Fore, vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Verbes

Verbes in *or*, of the foure Coniugations, be *declined after these Examples.*

AMor, amâris vel amâre: amatus sum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. To be loued.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus sum vel fui, docêri: doctus, docendus. To be taught.

Legor, legëris vel legëre: lectus sum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. To be read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus sum vel fui, audîri: auditus, audiendus. To be heard.

Indicatiue Moode.

I am loued.

Present tense singular,
Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur
Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur
Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur
Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur
} *Pl.* mur, mini, ntur.

I was loued.

Preterimperfect tense singular,
Amabar,
Docebar,
Legebar,
Audiebar
} baris vel bare, batur. *Plural.* bamur, bamini, bantur

I haue bin loued.

Preterperfect tense singular,
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plural.* ti sumus vel fumus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

I had bin loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular,
Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus
} eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plural.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

I shall or will be loued.

Future tense singular,
Amabor
Docebor
} beris vel bere, itur. *Pl.* bimur, imini, untur.
Legar
Audiar
} eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperatiue

Lily, W.

An Introduction Of The *Imperatiue Moode.*

	Be thou loued.	Let him be loued.	Let vs be loued.	Be ye loued.	Let them be loued.
Present tense singular,	Amare, amator:	ametur, amator.	*Plu.* amemur.	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	P. doceamur.	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*Plu* legamur.	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor:	audiantur, audiuntor.

Optatiue Moode.

God grant I be loued.

Present tense singular, Vtinam, Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, eris vel ere, etur. *Plur. vtin.* emur, emini, entur.

aris vel are, atur. *Plur. vtin.* amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loued.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Vtinam, Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, reris vel rere, retur. *Plur. vtin.* remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I haue been loued.

Preterperfect tense singular, Vtinam, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur. vtin.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Would God I had been loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Vtinam, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur. vtin.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loued hereafter.

Future tense singular, Vtinam, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plu. vtin.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerunt.

Potentiall

Potentiall Moode.

I may or can be loued.

Present tense singular, Amer, eris vel ere, etur. *Plur.* emur, emini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* amur, mini, tur.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, reris vel rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, rentur. (I would, should, or ought to be loued.

Preterperfect tense singular, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint. (I would, should, or ought to haue bin loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent. (I would, should, or ought to had bin loued.

Future tense singular, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint. (I may or can be loued hereafter.

Subiunctiue Moode.

when I am loued.

Present tense singular, Cùm, Amer, eris vel ere, etur. *Plur. cùm* emur, emini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Plur. cùm* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Cùm, Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, reris vel rere, retur. *Pl. cùm* remur, remini, rentur. (when I was loued.

Lily, W.

Preterperfect tense singular, Cùm,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	When I haue been loued. sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur. cùm* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Preterpluperfect tense singular, Cùm,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	When I had been loued. essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plural. cùm* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
Future tense singular, Cùm,	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	When I shall or will be loued. ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur. cùm* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitiue Moode.

Present and preterimperfect tense.	Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri,	To be	Loued. Taught. Read. Heard.
Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense.	Amatum Doctum Lectum Auditum	To haue or had beene loued. esse vel fuisse.	

Future tense.	Amatum iri vel amandum esse Doctum iri vel docendum esse Lectum iri vel legendum esse Auditum iri vel audiendũ esse	to be	loued taught read heard	hereafter.

A participle of the preter tense	Amatus, Loued. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard.

A participle of the Future in dus	Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus,	To be	Loued. Taught. Read. Heard.

Of certaine Verbs going out of Rule, which *are declined and formed in maner following.*

POssum, potes, potui, posse. potens: **To may or can.**

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens: **To will, or to be willing.**

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens: **To nil or to be unwilling.**

Malo, mauis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: **To haue rather, or to be more willing.**

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum estu: edens, esurus vel esturus. **To eate.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: **To be made, or to be done.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: **To beare or suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, fieri: latus, ferendus: **To be borne or suffered.**

Indicatiue Moode.

Present tense singular,

POssum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, non vis, non vult.
Malo, mauis, mavult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur.

Plurall,

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt. (lunt.
Malum⁹, mavultis, ma-
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt,
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Lily, W.

Preterimperfect tense singular,

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

as, at. *Pluraliter*, amus, atis, ant.

Preterperfect tense singular,

Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, isti, it. P. imus, istis, êrunt vel êre.

Factus, Latus, sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plural.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense singular,

Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus, eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense singular,

Potero, poteris, poterit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erint.
Volam,
Nolam,
Malam,
Edam,
Fiam,
Feram,
es, et. *Plural.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, rêris vel rêre, retur. *Plur.* rêmur, remini, rentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, haue no Imperatiue moode.

Imperatiue Moode.

Present tense singular,

Noli, Nolito. *Pluraliter*, Nolite, Nolitote.
Es, esto, ede, edito, edat, esto, edito, P. Edamus, edite, este, estote, editote, edant, edunto.
Fito, tu fiat, fito. *Pluraliter*, Fiamus, Fite, fitote, Fiant, fiunto.
Fer, ferto. Ferat, ferto. *Plur.* feramus, Ferte, fertote. Ferant, ferunto.
Ferre, ferror. Feratur, ferror. P. feramur, Ferimini, ferriminor, ferantur, feruntor.

Optati

Optatiue Moode.

Present tense singular, Vtinam,
- Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plu. vtinam* imus, itis, int.
- Edam, Fiam, Feram, as, at. *Plur. vtinam* amus, atis, ant.
- Ferar, rarìs vel rare, ratur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular, Vtinam,
- Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Pluraliter*, *vtinam* emus, etis, ent.
- Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Plu. vtin.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular, Vtinam,
- Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Malùerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Pl. vtinam* rimus, ritis, rint.
- Factus, Latus, sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl. vtin.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Vtinam,
- Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, ses, set. *Plu. vtin.* semus, setis, sent.
- Factus, Latus, essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pl. vtin.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense singular, Vtinam,
- Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, Maluero, Edero, Tulero, ris, rit. *Pl. vtin.* rimus, ritis, rint.
- Factus, Latus, ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur. vtinam* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

The Potentiall and the Subiunctiue moode be formed like the Optatiue in voice, and doe differ onely in signification, and signe of the moode.

Lily, W.

Infinitiue Moode.

Present tense and preterimperfect tense	Posse.	*Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.*	Potuisse.	
	Velle.		Voluisse.	
	Nolle.		Noluisse.	
	Malle.		Maluisse.	
	Edere vel esse.		Edisse.	*Fut.* esurum esse,
	Ferre.		Tulisse	laturum esse.
	Fieri.		Factum esse vel fuisse.	
	Ferri.		Latum esse vel fuisse.	
Future tense.	Factum iri vel faciendum esse.			
	Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.			

Eo and Queo make Ibam & Quibam, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the future tense: & in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o, of the fourth Coniugation, sauing that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Of the Preterperfect tense of ye Indicatiue mood be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, & the future tense of the Optatiue mood, the Potentiall mood, and the Subiunctiue mood: ye Preterperfect tense, & the preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitiue mood: as of Amaui, are formed Amaueram, amauerim, amauero, by changing i, into ĕ short: as, Amauissem, amauisse, keeping i, still.

Impersonals.

IMpersonals be declined throughout all moodes and tenses, in the voice of the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectauit, delectauerat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they haue commonly before their english, this signe, *It:* as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becommeth not, Non decet.

Of

Of the Participle.

A Participle is a part of speech, deriued of a Verbe, and taketh part of a Noune, as Gender, case, and declension: and part of a Verbe, as tense and signification: and part of both, as number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in rus, & another of the Future in dus. Foure kinds of Participles.

A participle of the present tense, hath his English ending in ing, as, *Louing*. And his Latine in ans or ens: as, Amans, docens: And it is formed of the preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue mood, by changing the last syllable into ns: as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens. Present tense.

A participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth to bo, like the Infinitiue moode of the Actiue voice: as, Amaturus, *To loue*, or, *about to loue*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus: as, Doctu, docturus. The first Future tense in *rus*.

A Participle of the Pretertense, hath his English ending in d, t, or n: as, *loued*, *taught*, *slain*: & his Latine in tus, sus, xus: as, amatus, visus, nexus: and one in üus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, lectu, lectus, except Mortuus. Preter tense.

A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitiue mood of the Passiue voice: as, Amandus, *to be loued*. And it is formed of the genitiue case of the participle of the Present tense, by changing tis, into dus: as, Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to haue the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading olde authors thou doest profit*. The second Future tense in *dus*.

Lily, W.

Of an Actiue come 2. Participles.

Of a verbe Actiue, and of a verbe Neuter, which hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, cursurus.

Of a Passiue come 1.

Of a verb Passiue, whose Actiue hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor, commeth Amatus, amandus.

Of a Deponent 3.

Of a verbe Deponent commeth three Participles, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, commeth auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the verbe Deponent do gouerne an Accusatiue case after him, it may forme also a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a Commune 4.

Of a verbe Commune commeth foure Participles: as of Largior, commeth largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Participles of the Present tense, be declined like nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, Nominatiuo hic, hæc, hoc Amans: Genitiuo huius amantis: Dativo huic amanti, &c.

Participles declined like Adiectiues.

Participles of other tenses, bee declined like nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of an ADVERBE.

AN Aduerbe is a part of speech ioyned to the Verbs to declare their signification.

Aduerbs some be of time: as, Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of { Place: as, vbi, ibi, hîc, istîc, illîc, intùs, foris.
Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterùm.
Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremò

Some

Some bee of
- Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, vnde, quorsum, num, nunquid?
- Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius-fidius.
- Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedùm.

Some be of
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as, Ne.
- Wishing: as, Vtinam, si, ô si, ô.
- Gathering together: as, Simul, vnà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
- Parting: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of
- Choosing: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finished: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò non.
- Shewing: as, En, ecce.
- Doubting: as, Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
- Chance: as, Fortè, fortuitò.

Some be of
- Likenesse: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Qualitie: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantity: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as, tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certaine Aduerbes be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè. Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not hauing any casuall word to serue vnto, ioyned with them, bee not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbes: as, Qui antè non cauet, pòst dolebit, He that beware not afore, shall bee sorie afterward. Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhonestum est, In presence to commend one, and behinde the backe to dispraise, is an vnhonest point.

Of

Lily, W.

Of a CONIVNCTION.

A Coniunction is a part of ſpeech that ioyneth words and ſentences together.

Of Coniunctions ſome be Copulatiues: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be
- Diſiunctiues: as, Aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſiue.
- Diſcretiues: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, aſt.
- Cauſals: as, Nam, námque, enim, etenim, quia, vt, quòd, quum, quoniam and quando ſet for quoniam.

Some be
- Conditionals: as, Si, ſin, modò, dum, dummodò.
- Exceptiues: as, Ni, niſi, quin, alioquin, præterquam
- Interrogatiues: as, Ne, an, vtrùm, necne, anne, nónne.
- Illatiues: as, Ergò, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin

Some be
- Aduerſatiues: as, Etſi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, eſto.
- Reddditiues to the ſame: as, Tamen, attamen.
- Electiues: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
- Diminutiues: as, Saltem, vel.

Of a PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts, either in Appoſition, as Ad patrem: or els in Compoſition, as Indoctus.

Theſe Prepoſitions following, ſerue to the Accuſatiue caſe.

Ad, To.
Apud, At.
Ante, before.
Aduerſus, } againſt.
Aduerſum, }

Cis, } on this ſide.
Citra, }
Circum, } about.
Circa, }
Contra, againſt.
Erga, towards.
Extra, without.
Intra, within.
Inter, betweene.
Infra, beneath.
Iuxta, beſide, or nigh to.
Ob, for.

Pone,

Pone, behinde.
Per, by or through.
Prope, nigh.
Propter, for.
Secundum, } after.
Post, }
Trans, on the further side.
Vltra, beyond.
Præter, beside.
Supra, aboue.
Circiter, about.
Vsque, vntill.
Secus, by.
Versus, towards.
Penes, in the power.

Where note that Versus, is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penes be set also.

These Prepositions following, serue to the Ablatiue case.

A, ab, abs, From or fro.
Cum, with.
Coram, before, or in presence.
Clam, priuily.
De, } of or fro.
E, }
Ex, }
Pro, for.
Præ, before, or in comparison.
Palam, openly.
Sine, } without.
Absque, }
Tenus, vntil, or vp to.

Where note that if the casual word ioyned with Tenus, be the plurall number, it shall bee put in the genitiue case, & be set before Tenus: as Aurium tenus, Vp to the eares. Genuum tenus, Vp to the knees.

Note also, that the voyces of Prepositions, beeing set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbes; as is afore said in the Aduerbe.

These Prepositions following, serue to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the Accusatiue case: as In vrbem, Into the citie. In without this signe *To*, to the Ablatiue case: as, In te spes est, My hope is in thee.
Sub noctem, a little before night.
Sub iudice lis est, The matter is before the iudge.
Super lapidem, Vpon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Vpon a greene leafe.
Subter terram, Vnder the earth.
Subter aquis, Vnder the water.

Of

Lilly, W.

Of an INTERIECTION.

AN Interiection is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sodaine passion of the minde, vnder an vnperfect voyce. Some are of Mirth: as, Euax, vah.

Some are of
- Sorrowe: as, Heu, hei.
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marueling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem vah.
- Shunning: as, Apagè. Praising: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deûm atq; hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malùm.
- Laughing: as, Ha ha he.
- Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And such others.

The Concordes of Latine SPEECH.

FOR the due ioyning of wordes in construction, it is to be vnderstood, that in Latine speech there be three Concords. The first, betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe. The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue. The third, betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

The first Concord.

WHen an English is giuen to be made in Latine, looke out the principall Verbe. If there be no Verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the principal Verbe, except it be the Infinitiue moode, or haue before it a Relatiue: as That, whom, which: or a Coniunction, as, Vt, *that*, Cùm, *when*, Si, *if*, or such others.

When ye haue found the Verb, aske this question,

who? or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shalbe the nominatiue case to the Verbe, except it be a verbe impersonall, which will haue no nominatiue case. And the Nominatiue shal in making and construing Latine be set before the Verbe, except a question be asked, & then the Nominatiue is set after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as Amas tu? Louest thou? venit ne Rex? doth the King come?

Likewise if the Verbe be of the Imperatiue mood: as, Ama tu, Loue thou. Amato ille, Let him loue.

And sometime when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the English of the Verbe: as, Est liber meus, It is my booke. Venit ad me quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to this question *whom?* or *what?* made by the Verbe, shall commonly be the accusatiue case, except the Verbe do properly gouerne an other case after him to be construed withall: as, Si cupis placere magistro, vtere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, vt calcaribus indigeas, If thou couet to please thy master, vse diligence, and be not so slacke, that thou shalt need spurres.

A verbe personall agreeth with his Nominatiue case in number and person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, The master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy then the second, & the second more worthy then the third.

Many nominatiue cases singular, with a coniunction copulatiue comming between them, will haue a verbe plurall: which verbe plurall shall agree with the nominatiue case of the most worthy person: as, Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I and thou be in safeguard. Tu & pater periclitamini, Thou and thy father are in ieopardy. Pater & præceptor accersunt te, Thy father and thy master haue sent for thee.

When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nomina-

tiue

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tiue cases of diuers numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one person: as, Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est, The falling out of louers is the renewing of loue. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt? For what remaineth sauing onely prayers? Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, She stroke her breast, and her breast turned into oake also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitiue mood of a Verbe, or els a whole clause afore going, or else some member of a sentence, may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe: as, Diluculò surgere saluberrimum est, To arise betime in the morning is the most wholsome thing in the world. Multum scire vita iucundissima, To know much is ỹ most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

WHen ye haue an Adiectiue aske this question, *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

The Adiectiue whether it be a Noune, Pronoune, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in case, gender, and number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. Homo armatus, A man armed. Ager colendus, A field to be tilled. Hic vir, This man. Meus herus est, It is my master.

Where note that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Many Substantiues singular, hauing a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue an Adiectiue plurall, which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the more worthy gender: as, Rex & Regina beati, The King and the Queene are blessed.

The third Concord.

WHen yee haue a Relatiue, aske this question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relatiue, and is rehearsed againe of the Relatiue.

The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as, Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, That man is wise that speaketh fewe things or words.

Sometime a Relatiue hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the Neuter gender and Singular number: as, In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season which is the cheifest thing of all. But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relatiue shall be put in the plurall number: as, Tu multùm dormis, & sæpè potas, quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often, which both things are naught for the body.

When this English *That* may bee turned into this English *which*, it is a Relatiue, otherwise it is a coniunction, which in Latine is called quod or vt: and in making Latine, it may elegantly bee put away, by turning the Nominatiue case into the accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiue mood: as, Gaudeo quòd tu benè vales, Gaudeo te benè valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Iubeo vt tu abeas, Iubeo te abire, I bid that thou goe hence.

Many Antecedents singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue betweene them, will haue a Relatiue plurall, which Relatiue shal agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender: as, Imperium & dignitas quæ petijsti, The Rule and dignitie which thou hast required.

But

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But in things not apt to haue life, the Neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such case, though the Substantiues or Antecedents be of the Masculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adiectiue or Relatiue be put in the Neuter gender: as, Arcus & calami sunt bona, The bow and arrowes be good: Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, The bow and arrowes which thou hast broken.

The Case of the Relatiue.

WHen there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe: as, Miser est qui nummos admiratur, Wretched is that person, which is in loue with money.

But when there commeth a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verb, the Relatiue shal be such case as the Verbe will haue after him: as, Fœlix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happy is hee, whom other mens harmes do make to beware.

As the Relatiue may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may be the Substantiue to the Adiectiue that is ioyned with him, or that commeth after him: as, Diuitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum, Doe not thou loue riches, which to doe, is the most beggerly thing in the world.

Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites, followe the rule of the Relatiue: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the Verbe like as the Relatiue doth: as Hei mihi, qualis erat? Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi.

Yet here is to bee vnderstood and noted, that the Relatiue is not alwayes gouerned of the Verbe that hee commeth before, but sometime of the Infinitiue moode that commeth after the Verbe: as, Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, What persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Some-

Sometime of a Participle: as, Quibus rebus adductus feciſti? With what things mooued didſt thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund: as, Quæ nunc non eſt narrandi locus, Which things at this preſent is no time to tell.

Sometime of the Preposition ſet before him: as, Quem in locum deducta res ſit, vides, Vnto what ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the Subſtantiue that he doth accord with: as, Senties qui vir ſiem, Thou ſhalt perceiue what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner ſpeaking, Qui, is an Indefinite, and not a Relatiue.

Sometime of a Noune Partitiue or Diſtributiue: as, Quarum rerum vtram minus velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare, Of the which two things, whether I would with leſſe will haue, I cannot eaſily eſteem.

Sometime it is put in the Genitiue caſe by reaſon of a Subſtantiue comming next after him: as, Ego illum non noui, cuius cauſa hoc incipis, I knew him not for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter.

Sometime it is otherwiſe gouerned of a Noune ſubſtantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur quibus opus habes, All things ſhalbe giuen thee, which thou haſt need of.

Sometime of an Aduerbe: as, Cui vtrum obuiàm procedam, nondum ſtatui, Whom whether I will goe to meete with, I haue not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the Ablatiue caſe with this ſigne *than*, & is gouerned of the Comparatiue degree, comming after him: as, Vtere virtute qua nihil eſt melius, Vſe vertue, then the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not gouerned at all, but is put in the ablatiue caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Iulius Cæſar, quo Imperatore, Romani primum Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt? How worthy a man was Iulius Ceſar, vnder whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain?

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith

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a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablatiue case: as, Ferrum habuit, quo se occideret, He had a knife wherewith he would haue slaine himselfe.

When a Relatiue commeth betweene two Substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, Auis, quę passer appellatur, or Auis, qui passer appellatur, The bird which is called a sparrow. Yea, though the Substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as, Est ne ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Est ne ea Lutetia, quos nos Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

When two Substantiues come together betokening diuers things, the latter shall bee the genitiue case: as, Facundia Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. Opus Virgilii, The worke of Virgil. Amator studiorum, A louer of studies. Dogma Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case: as, Pater meus vir, amat me puerum, My father beeing a man, loueth me a child.

When the English of this word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiue, ye may put away *Res*, and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, like a Substantiue: as, Multa me impediuunt, Many things haue letted me. And beeing so put, it may be the Substantiue to an Adiectiue: as, Pauca his similia, A few things like vnto these. Nonnulla huiusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An Adiectiue in the neuter gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standeth for a substantiue, & may haue a genitiue case after him, as if it were a Substantiue: as, Multum lucri, much gaine. Quantum negotij? How much busines? Id operis, That worke.

Words importing indument of any qualitie, or

propertie, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, comming after a noune Substantiue, or a verb Substantiue, it may be put in the Ablatiue case, or in the genitiue as, Puer bona indole, or Puer bonæ indolis, A child of a good towardnesse. Puer boni ingenij, or Puer bono ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and vsus when they be latine for need, require an Ablatiue case: as, Opus est mihi tuo iudicio, I haue need of thy iudgement: Viginti minis vsus est filio, My sonne hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue case.

ADiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitiue case: as, Cupidus auri, Couetous of money. Peritus belli, Expert of warfare. Ignarus omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens animi, Bold of heart. Dubius mentis, Doubtfull of mind. Memor præteriti, Mindfull of that is past. Reus furti, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues, and certaine Interrogatiues with certaine nounes of number, require a genitiue case: as, Aliquis, vter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, vnus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogatiue: as, Vnus, duo, tres: Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, Aliquis nostrum, Primus omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same case of a Noune, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verbe, that the question is asked by: as, Cuius est fundus? Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cuius, a, um, as, Cuia est sententia? Ciceronis. Or by a word that may gouerne diuers cases: as, Quanti emisti librum? Paruo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, noster,

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vester: as, Cuius est domus? Non vestra, sed nostra.

Nounes of the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree, beeing put partitiuely, that is to say, hauing after them this English *of* or *among*, require a genitiue case: as, Aurium mollior est sinistra, Of the eares, the left is the softer. Cicero oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Oratours.

Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, hauing *than*, or *by* after them, doe cause the word following to bee the Ablatiue case: as, Frigidior glacie, More cold then ice. Doctior multo, Better learned by a great deale. Vno pede altior, Higher by a foote.

The Datiue case.

Adiectiues that betoken profit, or disprofit, likenesse, or vnlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Datiue case: as, Labor est vtilis corpori, Labour is profitable to the body. Æqualis Hectori, Equall to Hector. Idoneus bello, Fit for warre. Iucundus omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. Parenti supplex, Suppliant to his father. Mihi proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise Nounes Adiectiues of the Passiue signification in bilis, and Participials in dus: as, Flebilis, flendus omnibus, To be lamented of all men. Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, To be feared of his enemies.

The Accusatiue case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thicknesse of any thing, is put after Adiectiues in the Accusatiue case, and sometime in the Ablatiue case: as, Turris alta centum pedes, A tower an hundred foot high. Arbor lata tres digitos, A tree three fingers broad. Liber crassus tres pollices, *vel* tribus pollicibus, A booke three inches thicke.

The Ablatiue case.

Adiectiues signifying fulnes, emptinesse, plenty or wanting, require an Ablatiue case, and some-

times

time a Genitiue: as, Copijs abundans. Crura thymo plena. Vacuus irâ, iræ, abirâ. Nulla epistola inanis re aliquâ. Ditissimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi mentis inops, oblatum respuat aurum? Integer vitæ scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri iaculis nec arcu. Expers omnium. Corpus inane animæ.

These Adiectiues, Dignus, Indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others will haue an Ablatiue case: as, Dignus honore, Captus oculis, Virtute præditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note, that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may in stead of the Ablatiue case, haue an Infinitiue mood of a Verb: as, Dignus laudari, Worthy to be praised. Contentus in pace viuere, Content to liue in peace.

Construction of the Pronoune.

These Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, bee vsed when suffering or passion is signified: as, Pars tui, Amor mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be vsed: as, Ars tua, Imago tua.

These Genitiue cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, be vsed after distributiues, partitiues, comparatiues, and superlatiues: as, Nemo vestrûm. Aliquis nostrûm. Maior vestrûm. Maximus natu nostrûm.

Construction of the Verbe: and first *with the Nominatiue case.*

SVm, forem, fio, existo, and certaine verbs Passiues: as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, with other like, will haue such case after them, as they haue before them; as, Fama est malum, Fame is an euill thing. Malus culturâ fit bonus, An euill person by due ordering or gouernance is made good. Crœsus vocatur diues, Cresus is called rich. Horatius salutatur Poëta, Horace is saluted by the name of Po-

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et. Malo te diuitem esse quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indeed, then so accounted.

Also Verbs that betoken bodily moouing, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called Verbes of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other like, as they haue before them a Nominatiue case of the doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a Nominatiue case of a Noune or Participle, declaring the manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering: as, Incedo claudus, I goe lame. Petrus dormit securus, Peter sleepeth voide of care. Tu cubas supinus, Thou liest in bed with thy face vpward. Somnias vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. Studeto stans, Studie thou standing. And likewise in the Accusatiue case: as, Non decet quemquam meiere currentem aut mandentem, It doth not become any man to pisse running, or eating.

And generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that commeth after the verb, belong both to one thing, that is to say, haue respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the Verbe bee Transitiue or Intransitiue, of what kind soeuer the verb be: as, Loquor frequens, I speake often. Taceo multus, I hold my peace much. Scribo epistolas rarissimus, I write letters very seldome. Ne assuescas bibere vinum ieiunus, Accustome not thy selfe to drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

The Genitiue case.

THis Verbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, propertie, duty, or guise, it causeth the Noune, Pronoune, or Participle following to be put in the Genitiue case: as, Hæc vestis est patris, This garment is my fathers. Insipientis est dicere, Non putaram, It is the propertie of a foole to say, I had not

though

thought. Extremæ est dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise. Orantis est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duety of a man that is saying his praiers, to haue minde on nothing but heauenly things. Except that these Pronounes, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be vsed in the Nominatiue case: as, Hic codex est meus, This booke is mine. Hæc domus est vestra, This house is yours. Non est mentiri meum, It is not my guise (or propertie) to lie. Nostrum est iniuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to doe wrong. Tuum est omnia iuxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things in like.

Verbs that betoken to esteeme or regard, require a Genitiue case betokening the value: as, Parui ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. Maximi penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quiting, or alloyling, will haue a genitiue case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or eis an Ablatiue case most commonly without a Prepesition: as, Hic furti se alligat, *vel* furto. Admonuit me erati *vel* errato. De pecunijs repetundis damnatus est.

Satago, misereor, miserescо, require a Genitiue case: as, Rerum suarum satagit. Miserere mei Deus.

Reminiscor, obliuiscor, recordor, and memini, will haue a Genitiue or an Accusatiue case: as, Reminiscor historiæ. Obliuiscor carminis. Recordor Pueritiam. Obliuiscor lectionem. Memini tui, *vel* te, I remember thee. Memini de te, I spake of thee. Egeo, or indigeo tui *vel* te, I haue neede of thee. Potior vrbis, I conquer the Citie. Potior voto, I obtaine my desire.

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The Datiue case.

ALl manner of Verbes put acquisitiuely, that is to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them, will haue a Datiue case: as, Non omnibus dormio, I sleep not to all men. Huic habeo, non tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule doth also belong verbs betokening to profit or displofit: as, Commodo, incommodo, nocco.

To
- Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero.
- Giue or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
- Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, soluo.
- Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monstro.
- Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- Obey, or to be against: as, Obedio, adulor, repugno
- Threaten, or to be angry with: as, Minor, indignor, irascor.

Also Sum, with his compounds, except Possum. Also verbs compound with Satis, benè, and malè: as, Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally, certaine verbs compound with these Prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will haue a Datiue case: as, Præluceo, adiaceo, condono, suboleo, antesto, posthabeo, obijcio, insulto, interfero.

This Verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be set for Habeo, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case, shall be put in the Datiue, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusatiue case, shall be the Nominatiue: as, Est mihi mater, I haue a mother. Non est mihi argentum, I haue no money. But if Sum be the Infinitiue mood, this Nominatiue shall be turned into the Accusatiue: as, Scio tibi non esse argentum, I know thou hast no money.

Also when Sum hath after him a Nominatiue case and a Datiue, the word that is the Nominatiue case, may be put also in the Datiue: so that Sum may in such manner speakings bee construed with a double

datiue

dative case: as, Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safegard. Hæc res est mihi voluptati, This thing is to me a pleasure. And not onely Sum, but also many other Verbes, may in such manner speaking haue a double Dative case, one of the person, and another of the thing: as, Do tibi vestem pignori. Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.

The Accusative case.

VErbes Transitiues are all such as haue after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be Actiue, Commune, or Deponent: as Vsus promptos facit. Fœminæ ludificantur viros. Largitur pecuniam.

Also Verbs neuters may haue an Accusative case of their owne signification: as, Endymionis somnum dormis. Gaudeo gaudium. Viuo vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will haue two Accusative cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, Rogo te pecuniam. Doceo te literas. Quod te iamdudum hortor. Exuo me gladium.

The Ablative case.

ALl Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Summâ eloquentiâ causam egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case: as, Vendidi auro. Emptus sum argento. Except these Genitiues, when they be put alone without Substantiues: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantiuis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Certè pluris quàm vellem. Sauing that after verbs of price, wee shall alwayes vse these Aduerbs, Cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, and penùs, in stead of their casuals.

Verbs of plenty or scarcenesse, filling, emptying, loding, or vnloding, will haue an Ablative case: as,

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Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Spoliauit me bonis omnibus. Oneras ſtomachum cibo. Leuabo te hoc onere. Likewiſe, Vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, proſequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiuing, or diſtance, or taking away, will haue an Ablatiue caſe, with a, ab, e, ex, or de: as, Accepit literas à Petro. Audiui ex nuntio. Longè diſtat à nobis. Eripui te è malis. And this Ablatiue after Verbs of taking away, may be turned into ỹ Datiue: as, Subtraxit mihi cingulum. Eripuit illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may haue an Ablatiue caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, Prefero hunc multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. Paulo interuallo illum ſuperat, He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.

A Noune, or a Pronoune ſubſtantiue, ioyned with a Participle, expreſſed or vnderſtood, & hauing none other word whereof it may be gouerned, it ſhalbe put in the Ablatiue caſe abſolute: as, Rege veniente hoſtes fugerunt, The king comming, the enemies fled. Me duce vinces, I being Captaine, thou ſhalt ouercome. And it may be reſolued by any of theſe words, dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam: as, Rege veniente .i. dum veniret Rex. Me duce, id eſt, ſi ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Paſſiues.

A Verb paſſiue wil haue after him an ablatiue caſe with a Prepoſition, or ſometime a datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius legitur à me. Tibi fama petatur. And the ſame ablatiue or datiue, ſhall be the Nominatiue caſe to the Verbe, if it be made by the Actiue: as, Ego lego Virgilium. Petas tu famam.

Gerundes.

GEruuds and Supines, will haue ſuch caſes as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium ſcribendi literas. Ad conſulendum tibi. Auditum Poëtas. Whe

WHen the English of the Infinitiue mood commeth after any of these Nounes substantiues, studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, portunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verb should be of the Actiue voice, it shall bee made by the Gerund in Di. And the same Gerund in Di, is vsed also after certain Adiectiues: as, Cupidus visendi. Certus eundi. Peritus saltandi. Gnarus bellandi.

WHen ye haue an English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of* or *with*, comming after a Noune Adiectiue, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, Defessus sum ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense comming without a Substantiue, with this signe *In* or *by* before him, shal in Latine making be put in the Gerund in Do: as, Cæsar dando, subleuando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in Do, is vsed either without a Prepositton, or with one of these Prepositions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in: as, Deterrent à bibendo. Ab amando. Cogitat de edendo. Ratio benè scribendi cum loquendo coniuncta est.

THe English of the Infinitiue mood, comming after a reason, and shewing a cause of the reason, may be put in the Gerund in Dum: as, Dies mihi vt satis sit ad agendum, vereor: I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my businesse.

The Gerund in Dum, is vsed after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, Ad capiendum hostes. Ob (vel propter) redimendum captiuos. Inter cænandum. Ante damnandum.

And when ye haue this english *must* or *ought*, in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this verb Oportet,

porter, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally: athen the word that seemeth in the english to be the nominatiue case, shalbe put in the Datiue: as, Abeundum est mihi, I must goe hence.

Supines.

THe first Supine hath his Actiue signification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken mooving to a place: as, Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis amici.

The latter Supine hath his Passiue signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, procliuis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also be turned into the Infinitiue mood Passiue, as it may be indifferently said in Latine, Facile factu, or Facile fieri, Easie to be done. Turpe dictu, or Turpe dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablatiue case: as, Nocte vigilas: Luce dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly vsed in the accusatiue case: as, Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam sternis.

Space of Place.

NOunes that betoken space betweene place and place, be commonly put in the Accusatiue case: as, Pedem hinc ne discesseris, Go not thou a foot from this place.

A Place.

NOunes Appellatiues or names of great places, be put with a Prepositiõ, if they follow a verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Viuo in Anglia, Veni per Galliam in Italiam. Proficiscor ex vrbe.

In

In a place, or at a place, if the place bee a proper name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitiue case: as, Vixit Londini. Studuit Oxoniæ.

And these Nounes, humi, domi, militiæ, belli, bee likewise vsed: as, Procumbit humi bos. Militiæ enutritus est. Domi bellique otiosi viuitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or ỹ plural number, it shalbe put in the datiue, or in the ablatiue case: as, Militauit Carthagini, or Carthagine. Athenis natus est. Likewise we say, Ruri, or Rure educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shalbe put in ỹ accusatiue case, without a Preposition: as, Eo Romam. Likewise, Confero me domum. Recipio me rus.

From a place or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablatiue case without a Preposition: as, Discessit Londino. Profectus est Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise vsed: as, Abijt domo, Rure reuersus est.

Impersonalls.

A Verbe Impersonall hath no Nominatiue case before him, and this word *It*, or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, Decet, It becommeth. Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if it hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Nominatiue case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him: as, Me oportet, I must. Tibi licet, Thou mayst.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a genitiue case of all casuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, and cuiâ, the ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: as, Interest omnium rectè agere. Tuâ refert teipsum nosse.

Certaine Impersonals require a Datiue case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, suffi-

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sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit, contingit, and other like. Some will haue an Accusatiue case onely: as, Delectat, decet, iuvat, oportet. Some beside the Accusatiue will haue also a Genitiue: as, Nostri nosmet pœnitet. Me ciuitatis tædet. Pudet me negligentiæ. Miseret me tui. Me illorum misereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, beeing formed of Neuters, do gouerne such case as the verbs Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because wee say, Parcamus pecuniæ, Let vs spare cost.

A verbe Impersonal of the Passiue voyce, hath like case as other Verbs Passiues haue: as, Benefit multis à principe. Yet many times ỹ case is not expressed, but vnderstood: as, Maximâ vi certatur, subaudi, ab illis.

When a deede is signified to be done of many, the verbe beeing a verbe neuter, we may well change the verbe neuter into the Impersonal in tur: as, In ignem posita est, fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples gouerne such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Fruiturus amicis. Consulens tibi. Diligendus ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participles may foure manner of waies be changed into nounes. The first is, when the voice of a Participle is construed with an other case then the verbe that it commeth of: as, Appetens vini. Greedie of wine.

The second, when it is compounded with a Preposition, which the Verbe that it commeth of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, Innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus. Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, whē it hath no respect, nor expresse difference

ence of time: as, Homo laudatus, A man laudable. Puer mandus, .i. amari dignus, A child worthy to be loued. nd all these are properly called Nouns participials Participles when they be changed into Nounes, equire a Genitiue case: as, Fugitans litium. Indoctus ilæ. Cupientissimus tui. Lactis abundans.

These Participiall voyces, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, haue alwayes the Actiue signification, and gouerne an accusatiue case: as, Exosus sæuitiam, Hating cruelty. Vitam pertæsus, Weary of life.

The Aduerbe.

ADuerbs of quantity, time, and place, doe require a Genitiue case: as, Multùm lucri. Tunc temporis. Vbique gentium.

Certaine Aduerbs will haue a Dattiue case, like as the Nounes that they come of: as, Venit obuiàm illi. Canit similiter huic.

These Dattiues be vsed Aduerbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certaine Aduerbs will haue an Accusatiue case of the Prepostion that they come of: as, Propiùs vrbem. Proximè castra.

Where note, that Prepositions, when they bee set without a case, or els doe forme the degrees of Comparison, be changed into Aduerbs.

The Coniunction.

COniunctions Copulatiues and disiunctiues, and these foure, Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. And sometime they be put betweene diuers cases: as. Stui Romæ & Athenis. Est liber meus & fratris. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris.

Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, most commonly ioyne like moods & tenses together: as, Pe-

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trus & Iohannes precabantur & docebant. And somtime diuers tenses: as, Et habetur & referetur tibi à me gratia

The Prepositiõ.

SOmetime this Prepositiõ In, is not expressed but vnderstood, and the casuall word neuertheles put in the ablatiue case: as, Habeo te loco parentis. i. in loco

A Verbe compound, sometime requireth the case of the Prepositiõ that he is compounded withall: as, Exeo domo. Præterco te insalutatum. Adeo templum.

The Interiection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as, O festus dies hominis. Certaine a datiue: as, Hei mihi. Certaine an Accusatiue: as, Heu stirpem inuisam. Certaine a Vocatiue: as, Proh sancte Iupiter. And the same Proh will haue an Accusatiue case: as, Proh Deũm atque hominum fidem.

FINIS.

Guilielmi Lilij, ad suos Discipulos monita Pædagogica, *seu Carmen de Moribus.*

QVi mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa petas supplex & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies sit lota manusqué,
Sint nitidæ vestes, comptáq; cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cùm te schola nostra vocârit,
Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
Tu quoque fac sedeas vbi te sedisse iubemus,
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
Ac magis vt quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ sede locandus erit.

Scal-

Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, chartæ, libelli,
Sint semper studijs arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo scribes, at singula rectè,
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
Sæpè recognoscas, tibi lecta, animóq; reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpè rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Disce puer quæso, noli dedisce quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ.
Sisq; animo attentus, quid enim docuisse iuvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premis?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Invigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet, spem simul ingenij.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio submissa voce loquêris,
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunq; mihi reddis, discantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat vllum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Est virtus medium quod tenuisse iuvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinè,
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Cæterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.

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Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquij.
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui,
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus.
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmerijs.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibúsue sodales,
Aut alio quouis solicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulso reliquis improbrat ore genus.
Te tam praua tequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emésue,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte alijs, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, ioci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis, Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitùs dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum
Est viræ, ac pariter ianua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique seruabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties ísq; redísq; feres.
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.